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You will see that the height of the epidemic was apparently two weeks later in Bombay City than in the Presidency as a whole.

There is a feeling abroad that even if plague measures were largely relaxed now the decline in the mortality would continue.

Mortality in Bombay.

BOMBAY, *May 7, 1904.*

M. J. Joomabhoy & Co. have not as yet applied for the sanitary certificate for the shipment of goat's hair which I reported as about to be sent, in my letter of April 29, 1904. There are therefore no transactions to report for the week.

Below are given the mortality figures for Bombay City for period from April 26 to May 5, 1904.

	April 26, 1904.	May 3, 1904.	May 5, 1903.
Plague attacks	633	540
Plague deaths	532	471	704
Plague mortality rate	35.64	31.56	47.17
Smallpox deaths	23	17	83
Cholera deaths	1	0	0
Total deaths	1,066	994	1,340
Total mortality rate	71.43	66.60	89.79

No deaths from typhus.

Smallpox mortality.

Smallpox mortality in Bombay City, January 5 to May 3, 1904.

Week of—	1904.	1903.	Average of corresponding weeks in five preceding years.	Week of—	1904.	1903.	Average of corresponding weeks in five preceding years.
January 5	3	12	17	March 15	27	69	63
January 12	6	22	24	March 22	14	85	55
January 19	1	39	38	March 29	23	100	53
January 26	7	14	42	April 5	24	89	46
February 2	10	28	54	April 12	12	67	41
February 9	8	53	59	April 19	22	73	33
February 16	5	36	64	April 26	23	94	34
February 23	20	74	64	May 3	17	83	30
March 1	14	64	70				
March 8	19	88	76	Total	255	1,090	863

It will be seen that the mortality from smallpox is far less than for the same period of last year or the corresponding period for the preceding five years.

In spite of the relaxation of plague measures to the extent that patients can not now be compelled to go to a plague hospital, the case is different with smallpox, every detected case being at once removed and sent in a special van to the hospital for infectious diseases. Natives are sent to the Arthur Road Hospital and Europeans to the St. George's Hospital. The room is disinfected with bichloride of mercury, and frequently with sulphur as well, and on the wall the disinfector's mark is painted in blue. In the case of plague, the disinfector's mark is put on with red paint, a semicircle denoting a case not dying and a completed circle denoting a death.